World Experience in Protection of National Interests in the Information Space

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ANNOTATION

Countries around the world seeking to ensure their sustainable development recognize the organization of domestic and foreign policy as a strategic task, primarily in the national interest. This article analyzes international experience in ensuring national interests and provides specific recommendations for the implementation of national interests in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: *nation, state, interest, information space, global Internet, national interests in the information space.*

Introduction. The existence of the power, potential, economic, social, political and military capabilities of any state is the main source of maintaining its national unity and integrity in a particular space and time. In the context of global changes, national and ethnic conflicts, various threats, attempts to hegemony by some countries, the preservation of statehood, the continuation of modern development trends while preserving national characteristics are important tasks of propaganda of the new world. In this regard, protecting its people from various dangers and preserving the traditions of statehood remains the most important duties of all times. The category of "national interests" which is emerged from scientific sources at the beginning of the last century and recognized as the most important concept of our time, is significant in that it includes nationwide strategic tasks to be studied in various fields and directions. The famous Italian philosopher and statesman Niccolo Machiavelli's famous phrase "the goal justifies the means" is enough to say that it is the main idea of ensuring national interests in today's world statehood. Indeed, the actions taken today to confirm the national interests of a particular country ensure that the above statement is reflected in practice. It is cited as a reason to justify the use of various means, even force, by states to ensure their security and stability.

Analysis of the literature on the subject (Literature revive). U.S. scholar Kenneth Thompson "defines the national interest as a set of specific needs and requirements for the survival of each political group" [1]. Professor of University of Massachusetts F. Oppenheim classifies the concept of national interest as "... the state is not an aspect that ensures the security of individual or group, it supplies safety of the whole state, its economic well-being, territory and independence" [2]. A number of scholars who complemented Oppenheim's views argued that national interests were not only related to security and prosperity, but also the state's prestige, status, and proper use of national resources were inherent in its national interests. One group of scholars explains that national interests are manifested in the struggle for ownership of natural resources and sources that made by man. Another U.S. scholar, Joe Gimensky, explains that "when the phrase national interest is used as a tool of political action, it serves as a means of justifying or condemning politics" [3]. It is clear from the definitions given that national concerns are a controversial concept that is broad and at the same time not fully disclosed. The reason is that the exchange of periods ensures that the essence of the concept of interest changes.

Based on the general purpose of our research topic, there is a need for a categorical analysis of the concepts of "nation" and "interest". According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the nation is defined as a social form that remains in the long-running social sphere, in the political and ethnocultural process, on the basis of a specific culture, consciousness and mentality, the highest peak of the ethnic history of the people formed on a clear basis ”[4]. In the glossary of basic concepts of spirituality "... ethnic unity of people who create their own material and spiritual wealth as an independent entity connected with economic relations living in a particular region on the basis of language, spirituality, the spirit of national identity, customs, traditions and values" [5]. The textbook International Relations (Geopolitics, Diplomacy, Security) defines a nation as "a historically, socio-economically and spiritually formed unit of people who understand themselves and have their own psyche" [6]. The content of the above three descriptions given in our national publications is almost indistinguishable from each other. However, in many Western sources, the concept of "nation" is interpreted as a political category, and we can see that the state is considered as a source of sovereignty, inviolability. Here are some examples:

According to the German philosopher and sociologist Max Weber, the "concept of nation" is "applied to an association that cannot be determined by empirical general qualities and contains specific views" [7]. Weber’s interpretation of the category of nation as an association that forms the core of the state means that it has a broad meaning. Most Western scholars promote the concept of a "nation-state." It can be observed that such an interpretation is reflected even in the names of international organizations. The term “nation”, derived from Latin in the Romano-Germanic language family, refers to the concepts of nation and state at the same time. Russian scientist S. Kortunov emphasizes that the concepts of nation and state are inseparable. According to him, “it is a natural process for a certain nation to form the basis of the state. This interpretation can also be observed in the naming of international organizations. United Nations, League of Nations, National Army, etc. ”[8]. This means that the concept of nation is broad in scope and its use in relation to a monolingual association living only in a certain space is known to be a rather narrow interpretation. Therefore, it would not be a mistake to use the term "national" in the explanation of a particular state and people.

The term "interest" is as broad as the concept of "nation" and is a set of strategic goals formed on the basis of aspirations, desires and future plans of the nation, people and state. (the definition is ours). In the explanatory dictionary of Basic Concepts of Spirituality states that “1) Interest in Arabic language means benefit , profit , effect, result. 2) The main factor determining the activities, rights of an individual or a social group. 3) Necessity, need ”[5]. It is known that the international clarification of the concept of interest is a basic concept of political processes, as well as social goals. In the dictionary of political terms compiled by V. Konovalov, "interest" (taken from Latin word interest) is defined as "the direct basis of political ideology and motives for action" [9].

The concept of "national interests", formed from the combination of the words nation and interest, is the most studied term in the system of socio-political sciences. All positive or negative actions taken by different states are motivated by the need to protect national interests. In the modern world, the convergence of one country on the territory of another, the threats to its sovereignty, the growing power and ideological influence are all taking place against the background of the protection of national interests. They are even trying to establish their own order in the world by violating the norms of international law, opposing the sovereignty of states and peoples in the pursuit of their goals. In this regard, there is a need to study, analyze the original scientific interpretation of this phenomenon and put forward concrete conclusions. The textbook International Relations (Geopolitics, Diplomacy, Security) describes the national interest as "the sum of vital interests in the development of the individual, society and the state" [6].

According to M.Korostikov, the concept of "national interests" is clear, understandable and simultaneously somewhat abstract notion. "[10] Everyone who observes the events and happenings in the world knows that any country focuses on acting in the international arena based on its national goals. It doesn't matter if it's security, economic development or other goals. "The conclusion of the U.S. National Interest Commission in 1996 that national interests are a fundamental integral part of foreign policy" [11] confirms our view. Moreover, how and in what way carrying out intended interest depends on various factors. In addition, there are many countries that have achieved remarkable results because they have correctly understood and interpreted the concept of national interest and have been able to develop and implement a clear strategy to achieve national goals.

Analysis and results. The experience of developed countries shows that the protection of national interests in the information space is carried out in two important directions:

- The first is to achieve the stability of the internal environment by supporting public policy with information,
- The second is to strengthen the information environment to ensure the interests of the country, to further strengthen its role and prestige in the world. Based on these two important areas, primary priorities are identified.

From the beginning of the last century to the present, the United Kingdom has relied on information support as one of the most important areas of its national interest in strengthening and steadily increasing its strategic influence in the world. It should be noted that for several hundred years, Britain has been focused on strengthening its position and prestige in the external global space. Foreign affairs are conducted under the auspices of the country's Foreign Office. According to O. Melnikova who conducted research on the theme: "Britain has 270 foreign missions (embassies and main consulates) around the world. It employs more than 14,000 people who promote the British national interest. "[12] "In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in the flow of information in the British Foreign Office, with thousands of messages and telegrams coming from embassies every day. In addition to this information, staff from the British Foreign Office use other sources of information: reports from British correspondents abroad, materials obtained by mutual agreement from the UK's NATO and EU partners, references and analytical materials prepared by them "[12]. The involvement of hundreds of analysts to study, analyze and draw conclusions from the incoming data ensures the sustainability of foreign policy. At the same time, it has a positive impact on the interests of Britain.

The UK Cybersecurity Strategy for 2022 states, "The UK will remain a leading responsible and democratic cyber state capable of protecting and advancing our interests in cyberspace in 2030 to support national goals" [13]. The main directions of the strategy:

- Creating a more secure and resistant to threat state and ensuring the highest level of protection of the country's citizens from various information threats, the use of cyber opportunities;
- Ensuring equal opportunities for citizens of the country through the development of a digital innovative economy;
- to become a more reliable partner on the world stage, to support a green and healthy society;
- It can be seen that the creation of a stable world order includes such priorities as strengthening leadership and the development of modern information technologies.

The U.S. experience of representing national interests in the information space is more comprehensive than in other countries, covering all spheres of public life.

The U.S. government has consolidated its position as the largest disseminator in the global

information space. The principle of "whoever owns the information - he owns the world" can be seen in all aspects of the country's practical actions. Experts note that the formation of the US global information society is due to the fact that the Internet was created by this country and its global networks, which are the most modern information subjects, are aimed at ensuring national interests. In addition, the fact that today Internet services operate under US law also allows to achieve the desired results. According to the International Foundation for New and Open Democracy, "Networks such as Twitter, Google, YouTube, and Facebook can play a key role in the global cyberspace and take control of the entire human information system." The core interests outlined in the U.S. National Security Strategy are based on its political goals and are pursued in the areas of diplomacy, defense, economics, and information. In foreign policy, the following two specific types of information are defined:

"The first is special programs of diplomatic signaling through the media, and the second is programs of digital public diplomacy." [15] Both directions increase the opportunities in the field of information to achieve the set goals. The main point that caught our attention is the concept of "mass diplomacy", as a result of which the United States has achieved certain positive results in the external information space. President G. Truman proposed a policy aimed at enhancing the United States 'prestige in the international arena, further strengthening the country's image by demonstrating the country's power in the external information space. The results did not take long. As a result of "mass diplomacy" in the external information space, there are trends that serve the national interests of the United States.

The scope of "public diplomacy" implies the increasingly active participation of public opinion, non-governmental institutions and individual citizens in the discussion of international policy. The global success of public policy and foreign economic projects depends in many ways on the successful operation of information systems. The U.S. foreign broadcasting system consists of American information services such as Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Middle East Broadcasting Networks, and Marti Radio and Television. O. Melnikova argues that one of the main "conductors" of "public diplomacy" was the Peace Corps. The organization aims to promote the American way of life and intervene in the internal affairs of countries that are officially in a state of instability, economic and social difficulties, in the implementation of a project to provide humanitarian assistance to countries transitioning from one political system to another. According to Melnikova, "methods of 'public diplomacy' are constantly evolving." There are two perspectives on the Mass Diplomacy project in the world today. The first is the United States is trying to democratize the world, to ensure the principles of equality in the domestic and foreign policies of all countries, and the second is that the country is pursuing an aggressive policy aimed at establishing its dominance in the world.

Conclusions and Recommendations. There is a need to draw some conclusions based on the world experience of addressing national interests in the information space. The achievements of countries that have achieved certain positive results in the international experience and information space will undoubtedly ensure the development of that country, its dominance in the global information space. It should be noted that today in the world there are two opposing tendencies in the pursuit of national interests:

- The first is the aggressive actions of one form or another against countries that have developed information and communication systems and strengthened the psychological impact of information on countries that are weak in themselves and do not have a common system and ability to resist the impact of information. Depending on the purpose for which the states or information entities carrying out these actions organize the information pressure, the scale, level and consequences of the threat can be determined. Countering and overcoming it is directly related to the ability of certain

knowledge, experience and skills, and most importantly, the protection of the national information space in all respects (technical, ideological, etc.).

- The second trend is related to countries that are constantly exposed to external information pressure and have insufficient protection against it. The factors contributing to this situation are the lack of economic, political, information resources, the lack of government programs or systemic problems in its implementation.

It is important that any state on the path of national development in the modern world sees the protection of national interests in the information space as a task related to ensuring national sovereignty. In our opinion, ensuring national interests in the global information space requires the following tasks:

- Mastering the international experience of ensuring national interests in the field of information in accordance with our national characteristics;
- Development of short, medium and long-term strategies for the protection of national interests; Modernization of the education system based on the two main areas of information security (technical and ideological), improving the quality of training of qualified personnel in the above two areas in the relevant educational institutions;
- The development of national information resources, the solution of such important tasks as the saturation of society with information in the national interest through the creation of a modern image of the media that can adequately respond to external influences are aspects that ensure sustainable development.

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